

Global analyses within the small- x resummation collinear approach

...

Underlying QCD characteristics at Small- x

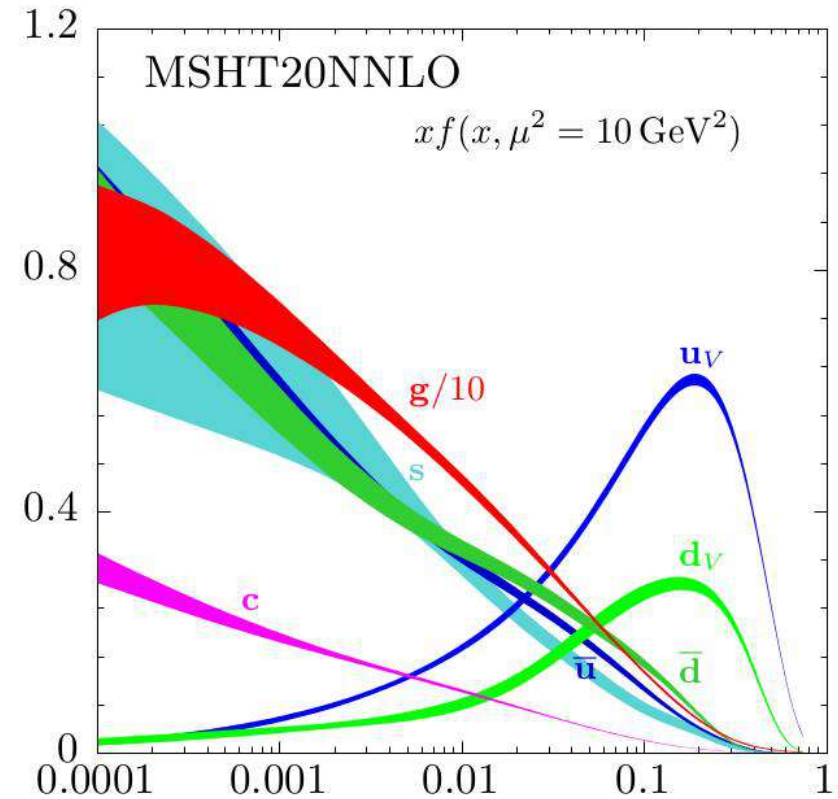
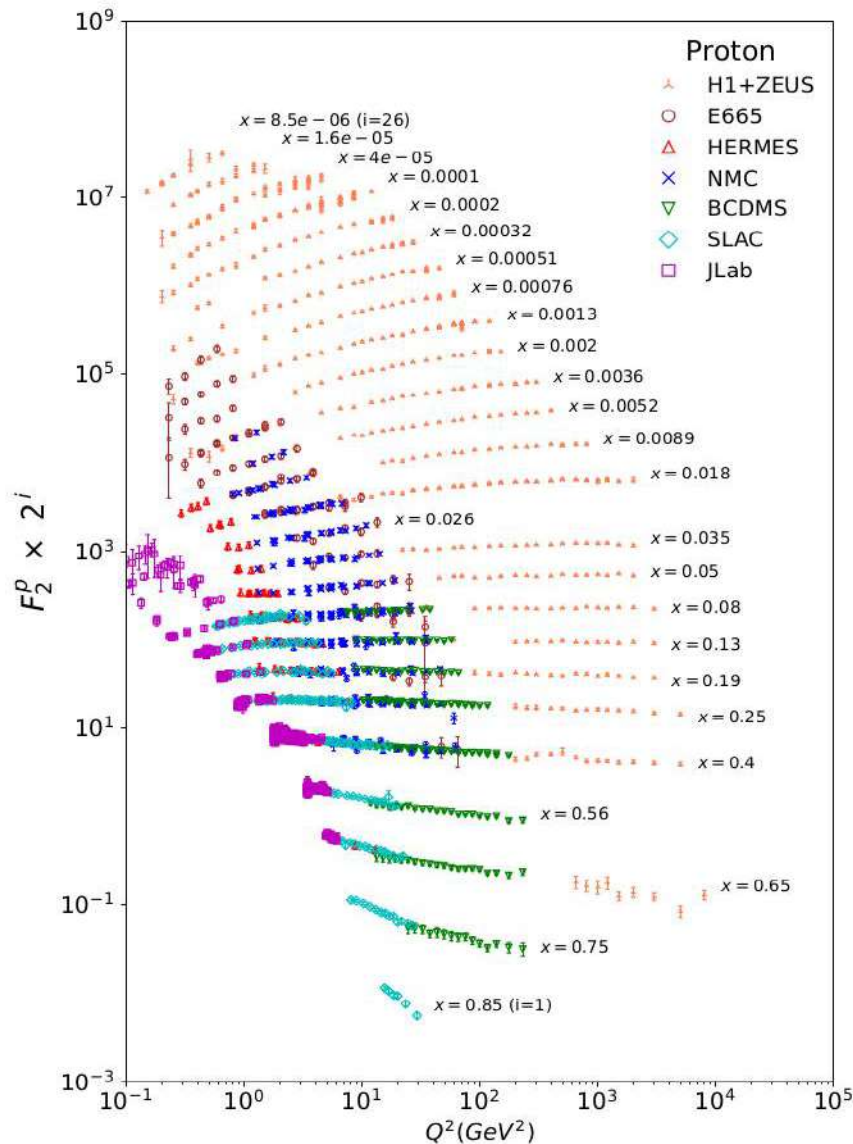
Fred Olness
SMU

*Thanks for substantial input
from my friends & colleagues*

nCTEQ
nuclear parton distribution functions

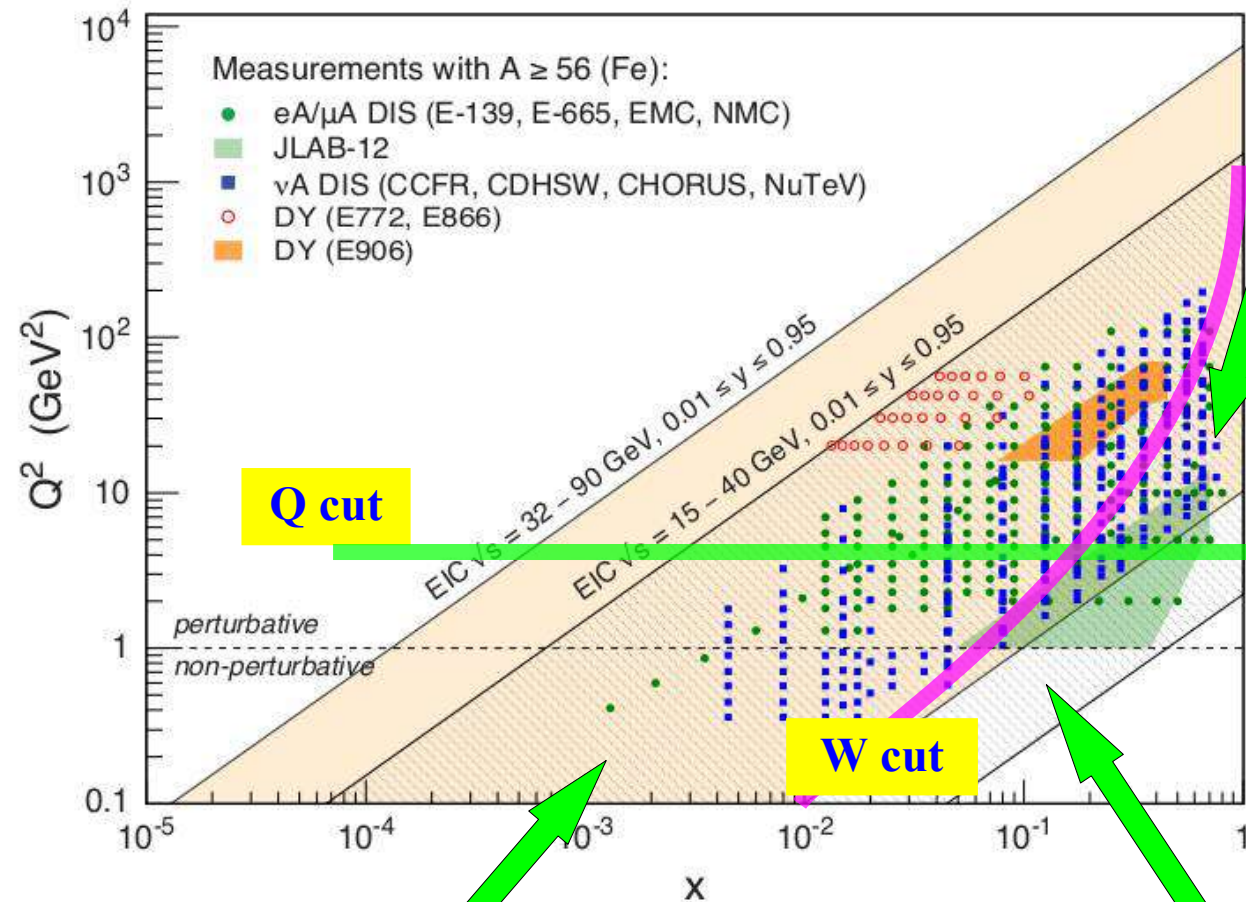


Small- x Physics in the EIC Era
RIKEN BNL Research Center
15-17 December 2021



... but, are we only looking under the lamp post





High- x :

Nuclear PDFs: $x > 1$ allowed;
 impacts $F_2^{\text{Nuc}}/F_2^{\text{Iso}}$ in Fermi region
 Target Mass Corrections
 pick up M^2/Q^2 higher twist
 Deuteron Corrections
 impacts $F_2^{\text{Nuc}}/F_2^{\text{Deuteron}}$ ratio

Low- x :

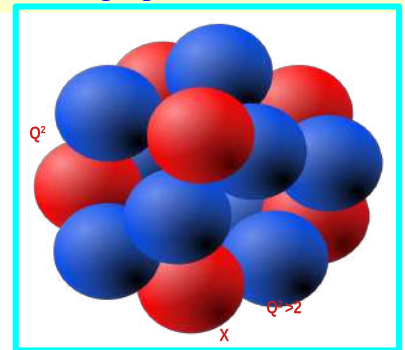
Shadowing
 Recombination
 Resummation
 BFKL
 Saturation

Low- Q^2 :

Non-Perturbative interface
 collective effects
 Target Mass Corrections
 pick up M^2/Q^2 higher twist
 F_L at low Q^2 access to $g(x)$
 Run at multiple energies

JLab Data @ Hi-X Low- Q^2

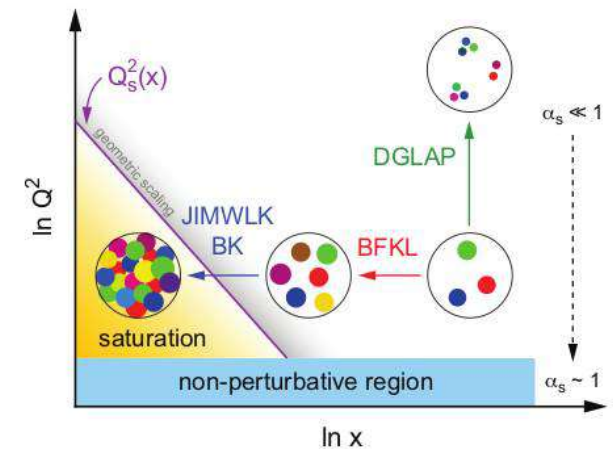
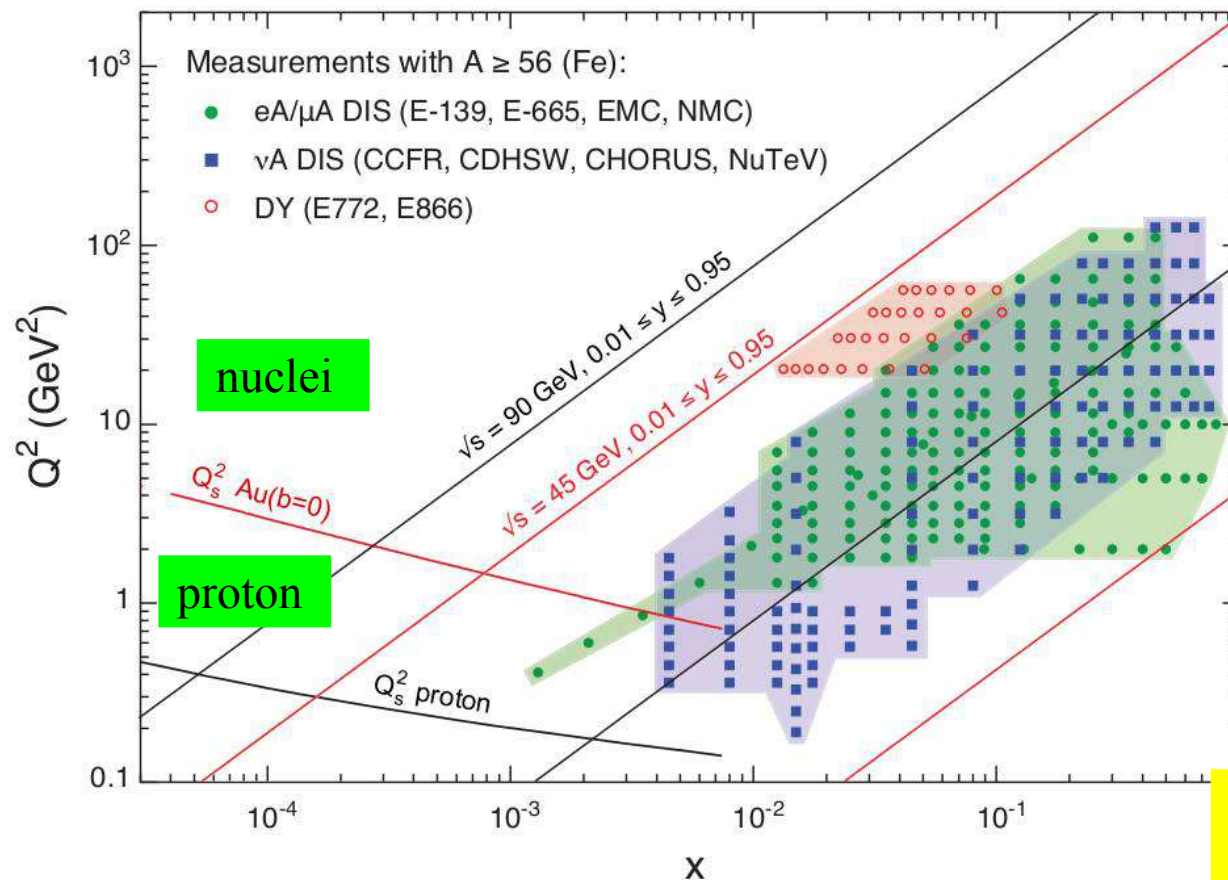
extend nCTEQ framework for this region
 & prepare for EIC



Saturation, BFKL, recombination, ...

Can Saturation be Discovered at EIC?

EIC has an unprecedented small- x reach for DIS on large nuclear targets, allowing to seal the discovery of saturation physics and study of its properties:



Yuri Kovchegov (OSU)

MC4EIC: Monte Carlo event simulation for the EIC

start w/ proton

Proton Case

xFitter Analysis w/ HELL Code



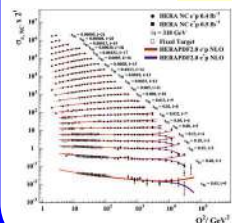
Features & Recent Updates:

- Photon PDF & QED
- Pole & \overline{MS} -bar masses
- Profiling and Re-Weighting
- Heavy Quark Variable Threshold
- Update χ^2 and correlations
- TMD PDFs (uPDFs)
- ... and many other

Sample data files:

LHC: ATLAS, CMS, LHCb
Tevatron: CDF, D0
HERA: H1, ZEUS, Combined
Fixed Target: ...
User Supplied: ...

Experimental Data



Data: HERA, Tevatron, LHC, fixed target experiments

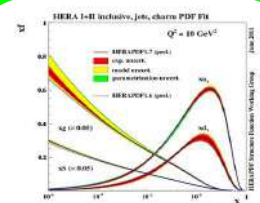
Processes:

Inclusive DIS, Jets, Drell-Yan, Diffraction, Top production
 W and Z production

Theory Calculations

HQ Schemes: MSTW, NNPDF, ABM, ACOT
Jets, W, Z: FastNLO, ApplGrid
Top: Hathor
Evolution: QCDNUM, APFEL, k_T
Other: NNPDF reweighting
 TMDs, Dipole Model, ...

xFitter



Parton Distribution Functions:
 PDF, Updf, TMD

$\alpha_s(M_Z)$, m_c, m_b, m_t ...

Theoretical Cross Sections

Comparisons to other PDFs (LHAPDF)

extensions include nuclear PDFs



xFitter 2.0.1
Old Fashioned

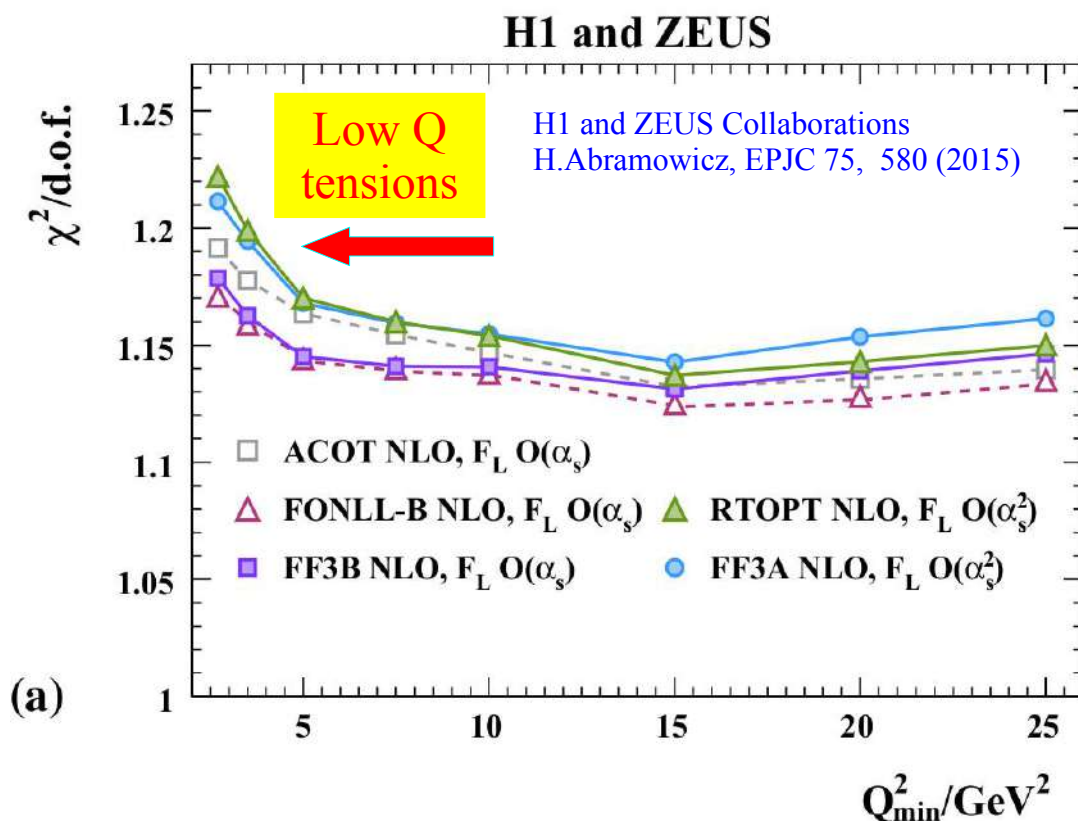
Date	Version
02/2020	2.0.1N Nuclear Daiquiri



xFitter Collaboration Meeting February 2020, DESY

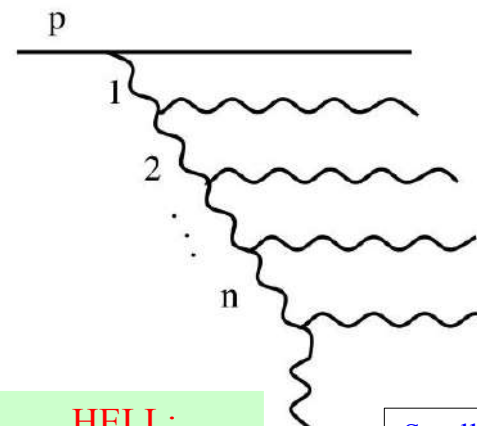
Small x (Low Q): need to improve fits

NNLO: “fits at NNLO do not improve agreement”



HERAPDF2.0 shows tensions between data and fit, independent of the heavy-flavour scheme used, at low Q^2 , i.e. below $Q^2 = 15 \text{ GeV}^2$, and at high Q^2 , i.e. above $Q^2 = 150 \text{ GeV}^2$. Comparisons between the behaviour of the fits with different Q_{\min}^2 values indicate that the NLO theory evolves faster than the data towards lower Q^2 and x . Fits at NNLO do not improve the agreement. HERAPDF2.0 NNLO and NLO have a similar fit quality.

NNLO vs. NLO



resum logs

$$\alpha_S^n \frac{\ln^k(x)}{x}$$

HELL:
High Energy
Leading Logs

Small- x resummation from HELL
Marco Bonvini, et al.,
Eur.Phys.J.C 76 (2016) 11, 597

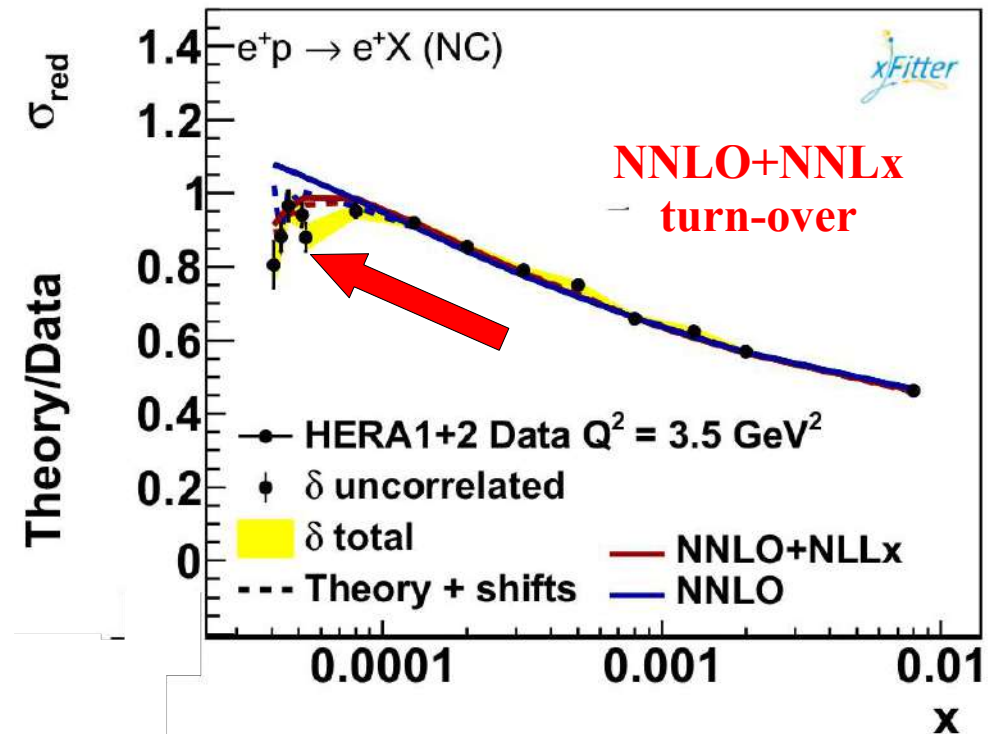
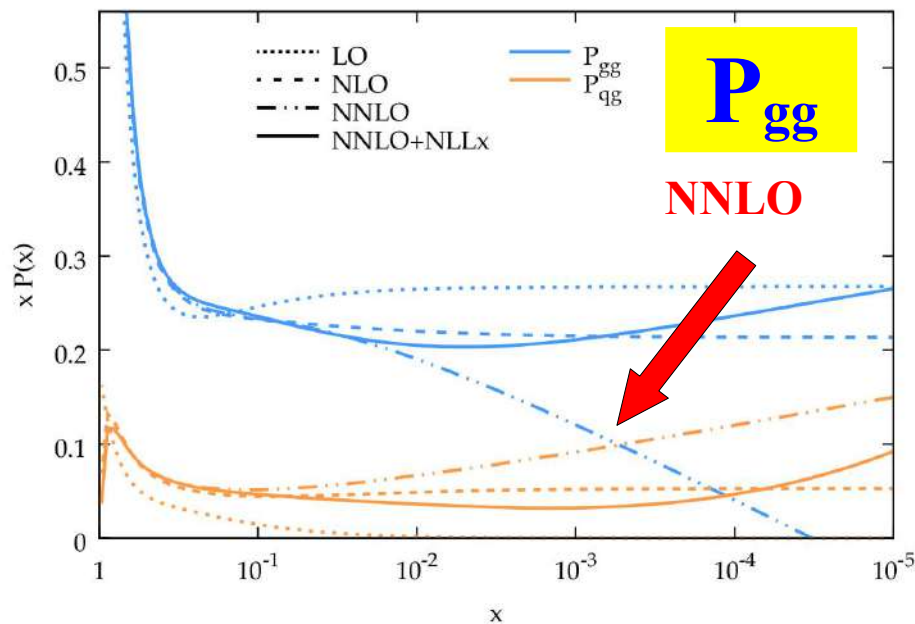
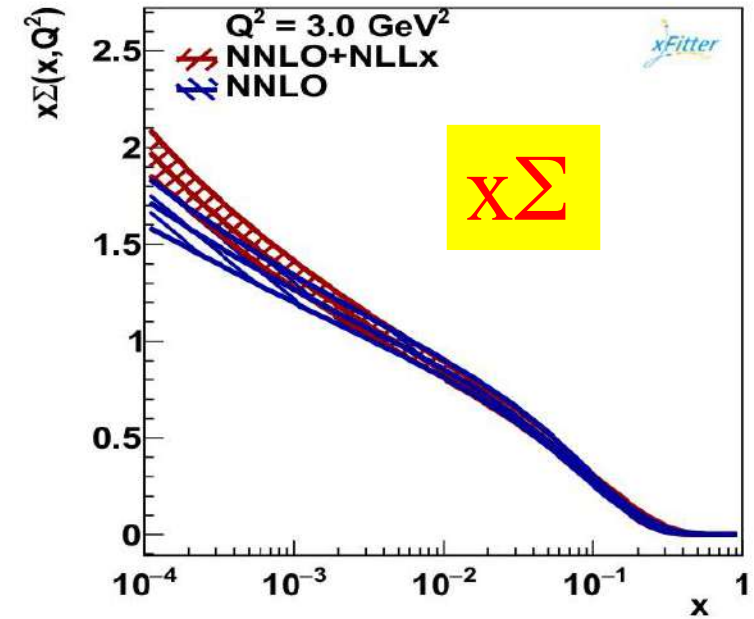
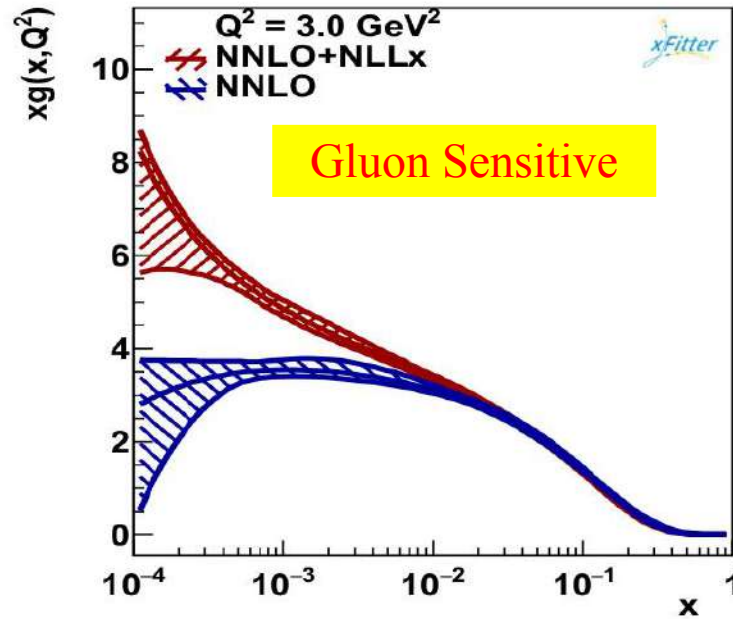
Eur. Phys. J. C (2018) 78:621
<https://doi.org/10.1140/epjc/s10052-018-6090-8>

THE EUROPEAN
PHYSICAL JOURNAL C

Regular Article - Theoretical Physics

Impact of low- x resummation on QCD analysis of HERA data

xFitter Developers' team, Hamed Abdolmaleki¹, Valerio Bertone^{2,3,a}, Daniel Britzger⁴, Stefano



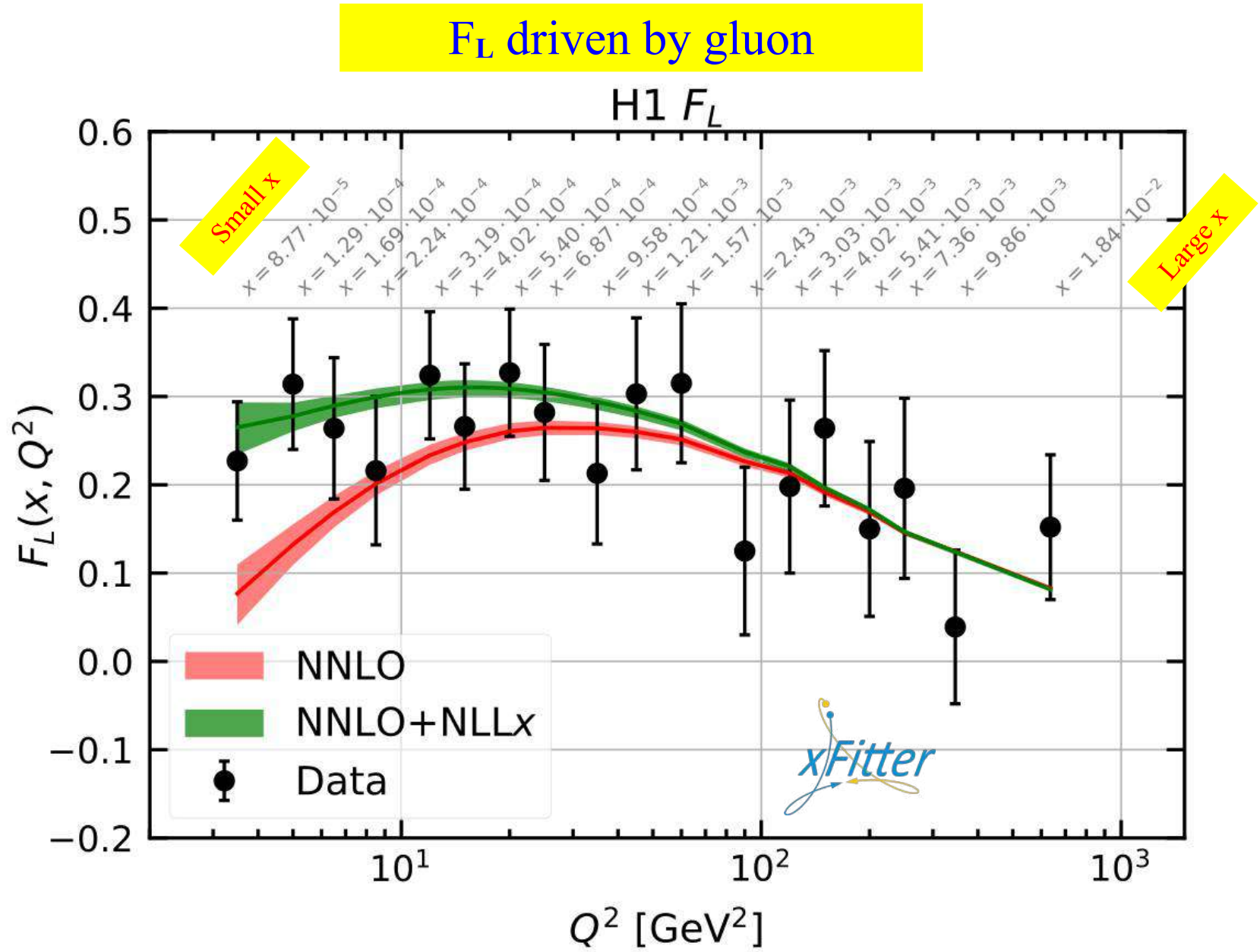


Fig. 8 The H1 extraction of F_L compared to the predictions with and without $\ln(1/x)$ resummation

Proton Case

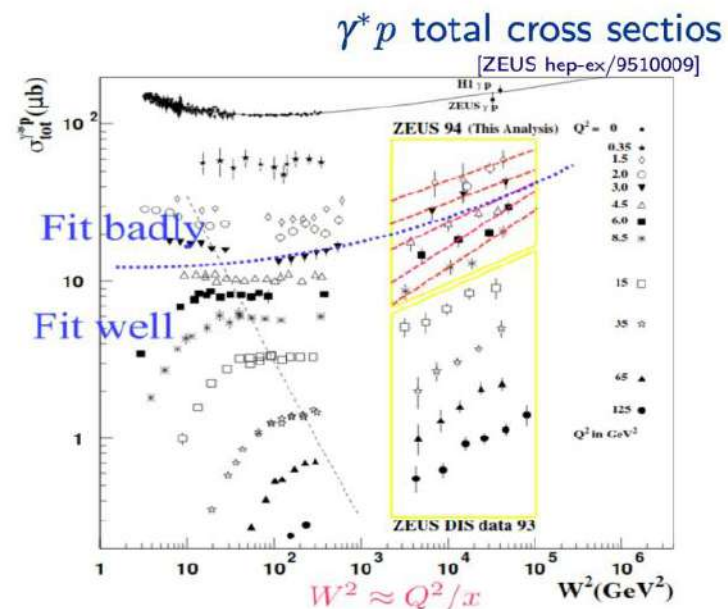
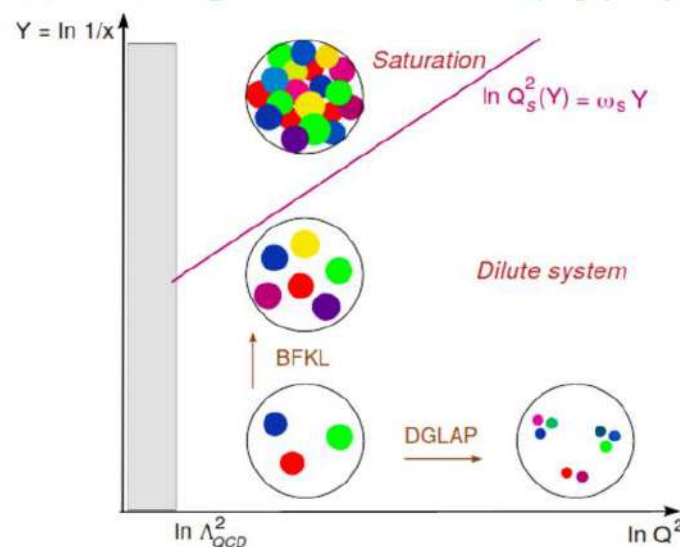
CT18 & Extensions

BFKL & Saturation

Non-optimal fit in small x region ($large W^2 \sim Q^2/x$)

PDFs at small x: resummation or saturation?

QCD dynamics vs (Q, x)



- Red lines “fit” $\sigma_{tot}^{\gamma^* p}$ for a fixed Q
- The slope $\sigma \sim 1/x$ changes as a function of (x, Q) , predicting the rapid growth of PDFs at $x \rightarrow 0$
- For points below the blue line, expectations are consistent with DGLAP. Above, we see deviations.
- The boundary has not been located precisely.

Keping Xie

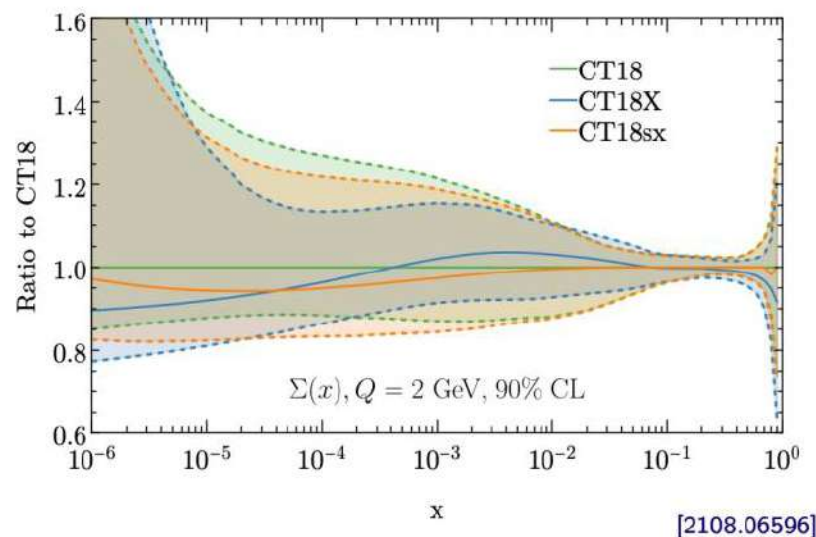
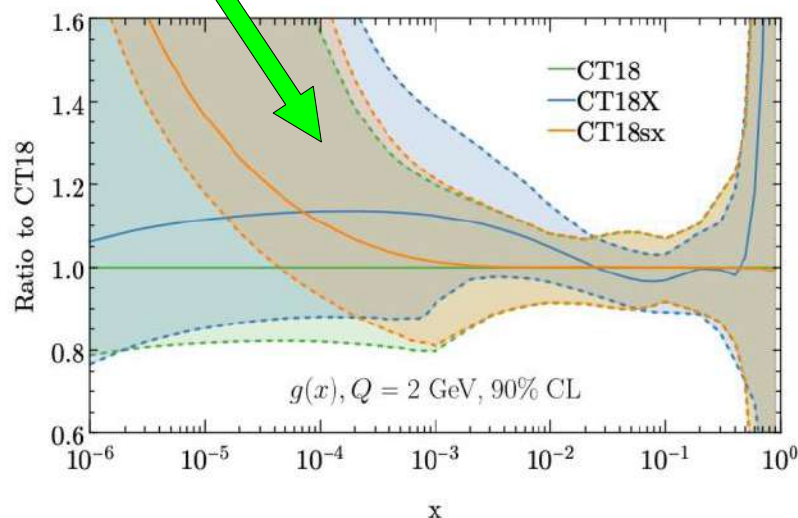
(Pittsburgh) 08 Dec 2021
Snowmass'2021 EF06

Study small- x region with BOTH: Saturation & BFKLHow to treat the low- Q and low- x data?

- NNPDF/xFitter: BFKL to resum the small- x log's [1710.05935, 1802.00064]
- CT: x -dependent scale, motivated by saturation effect [Golec-Biernat & Wusthoff, PRD1998]

model
saturationBig $g(x)$ impact!!

$$\mu_{\text{DIS},x}^2 = a_1 (Q^2 + a_2/x^{a_3})$$

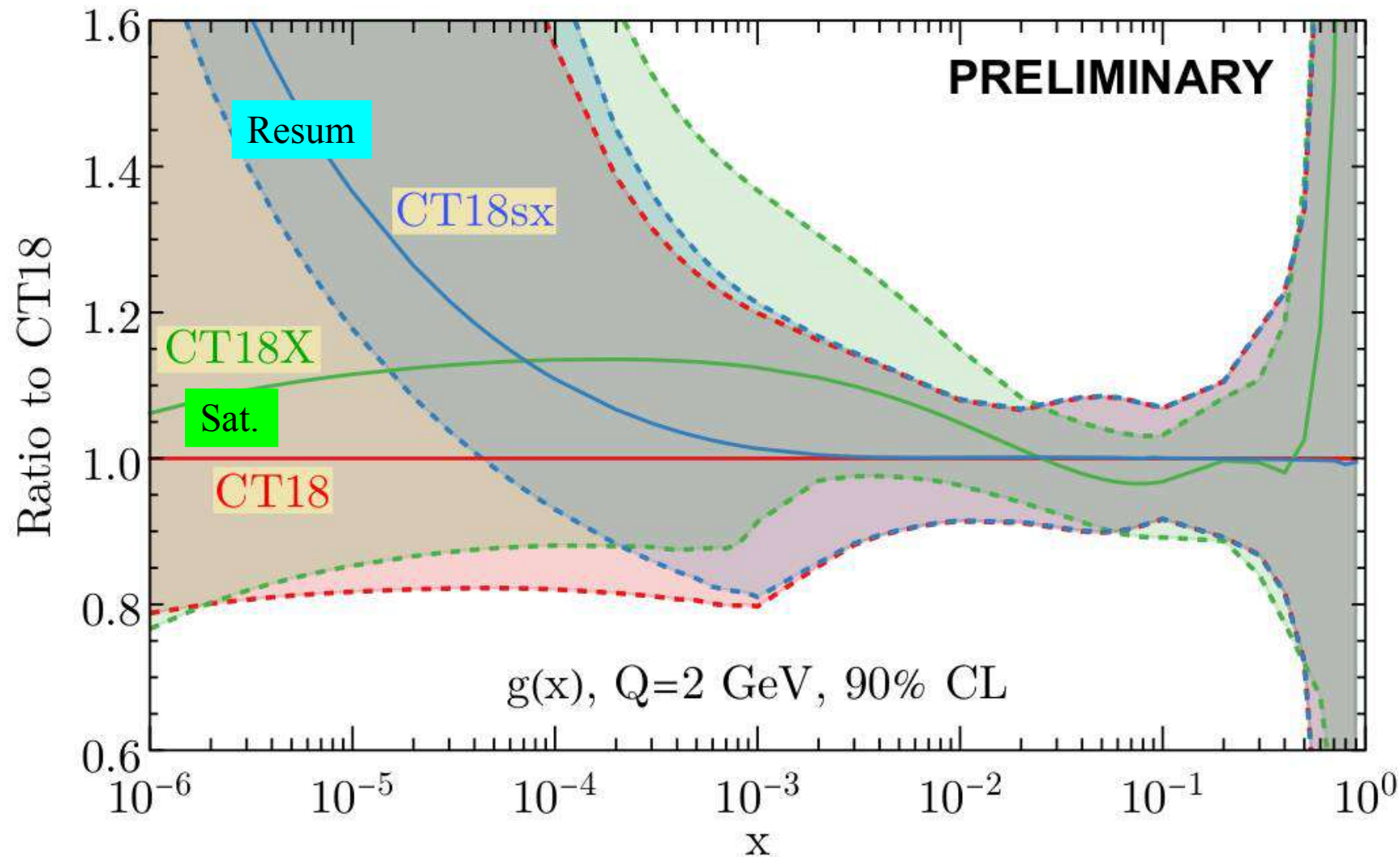


- We obtain the same level of agreement between data and theory
- Both approaches enhance (reduce) the gluon (singlet) PDF at small x and Q .
- At a higher Q , the small- x effect disappear.
- Within the currently accessible experimental region, the PDFs and predicted cross sections agree well between the two approaches.
- Higher-twist effects can also play a similar role [1707.05992].

CT18x: Saturation inspired μ modification
CT18sx: w/ HELL small-x resummation code

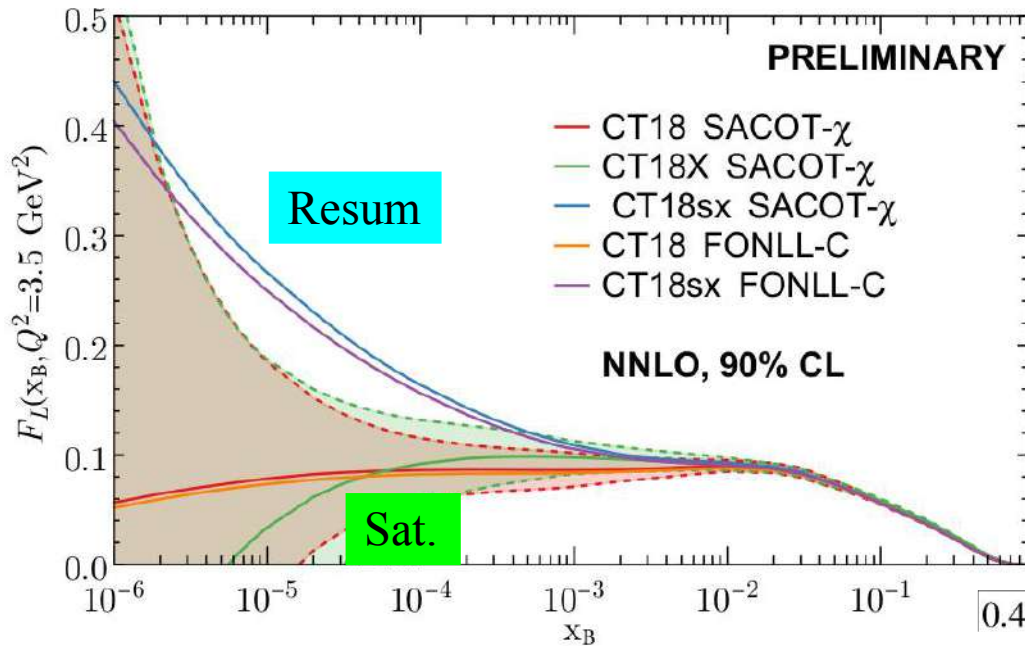
Saturation inspired x-dependent

$$\mu^2 = a_1 \left(Q^2 + \frac{a_2}{x^{a_3}} \right)$$



BFKL & Saturation differ at very small x

Still, large uncertainty at small x (*low Q^2*)



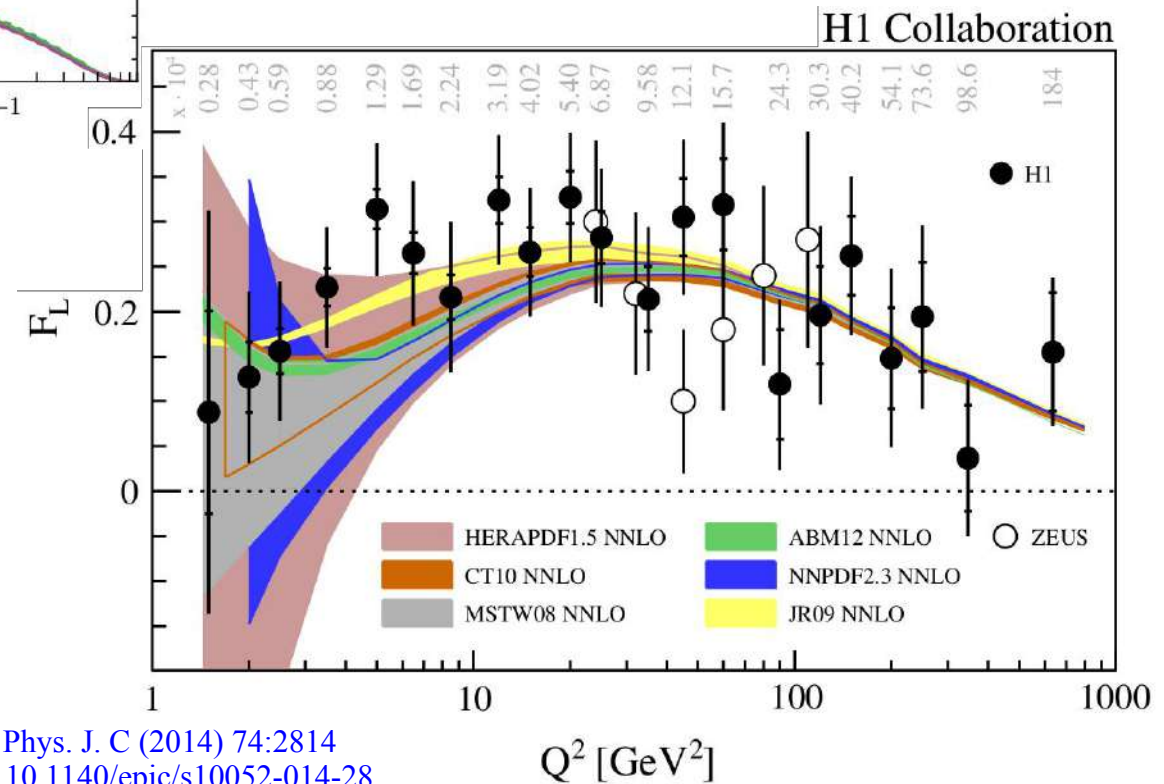
CT Collaboration: 2108.06596 [hep-ph]

F_L Challenge:

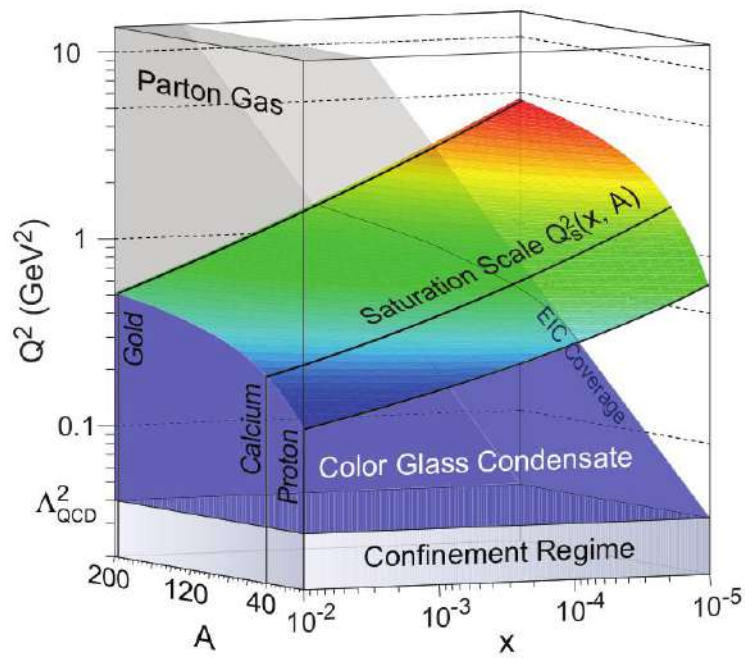
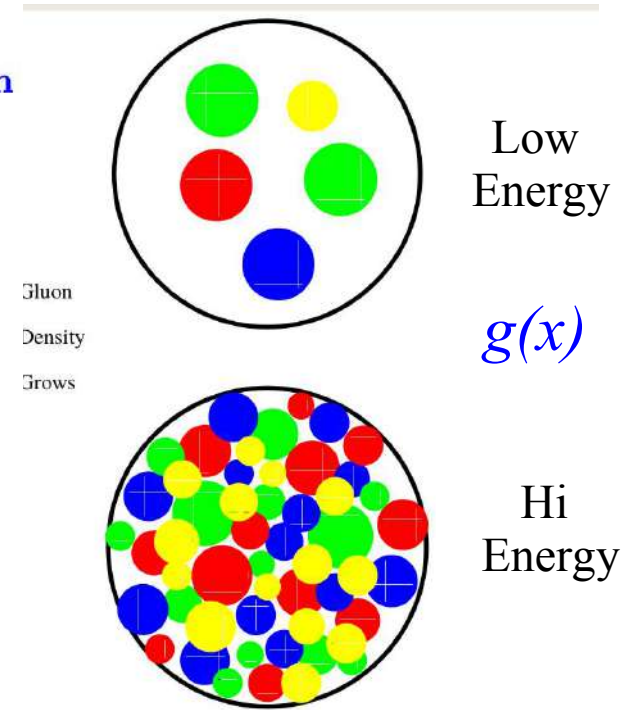
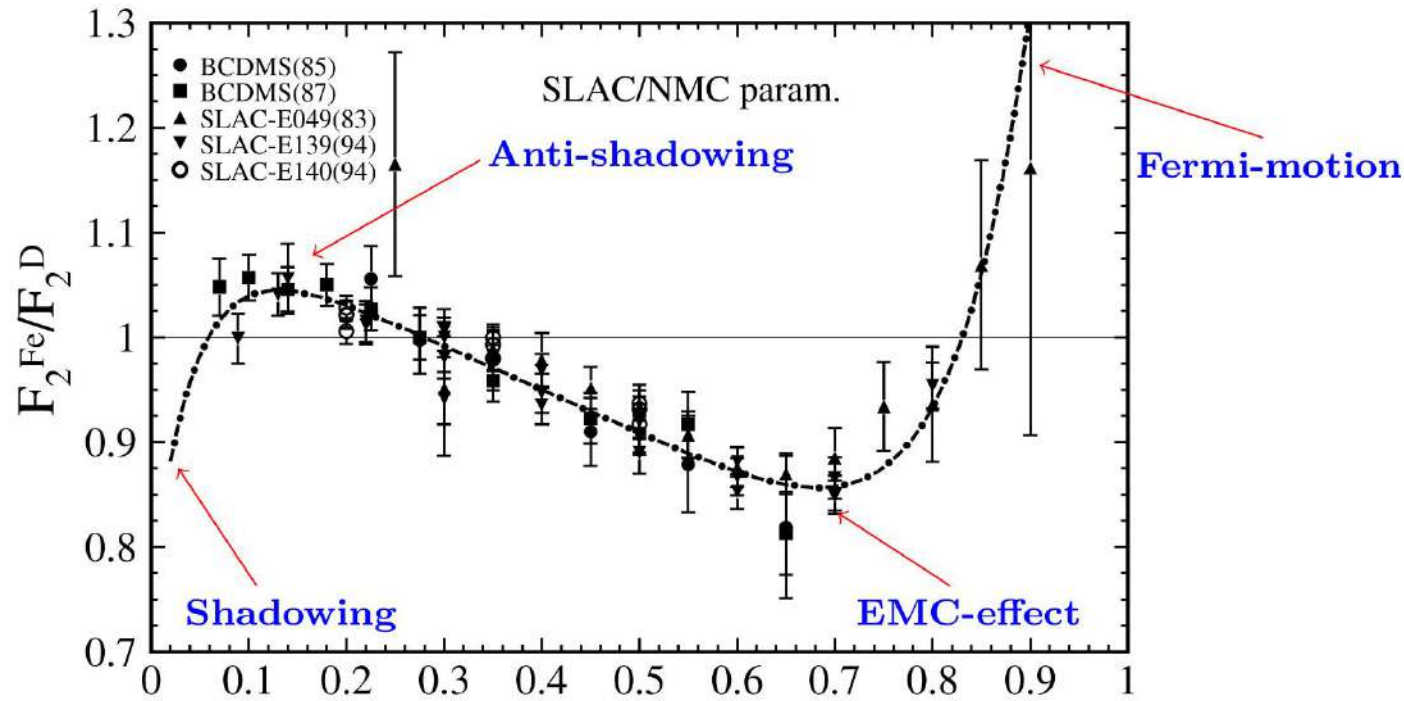
Large Uncertainties
at small x

Saturation & Resummation:

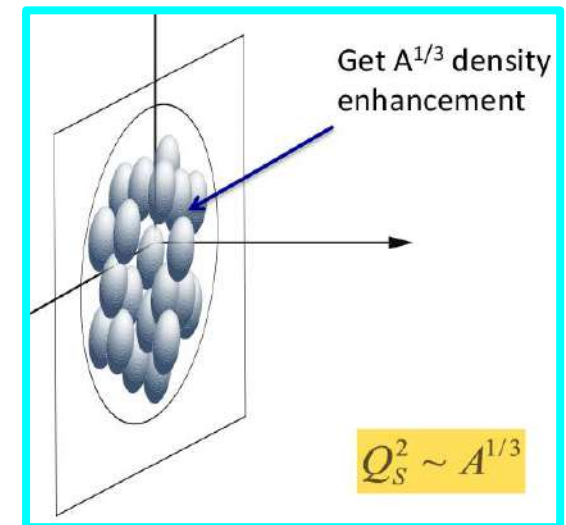
again
different behavior
at very small x



Nuclear Effects



We gain a geometric factor of $A^{1/3}$



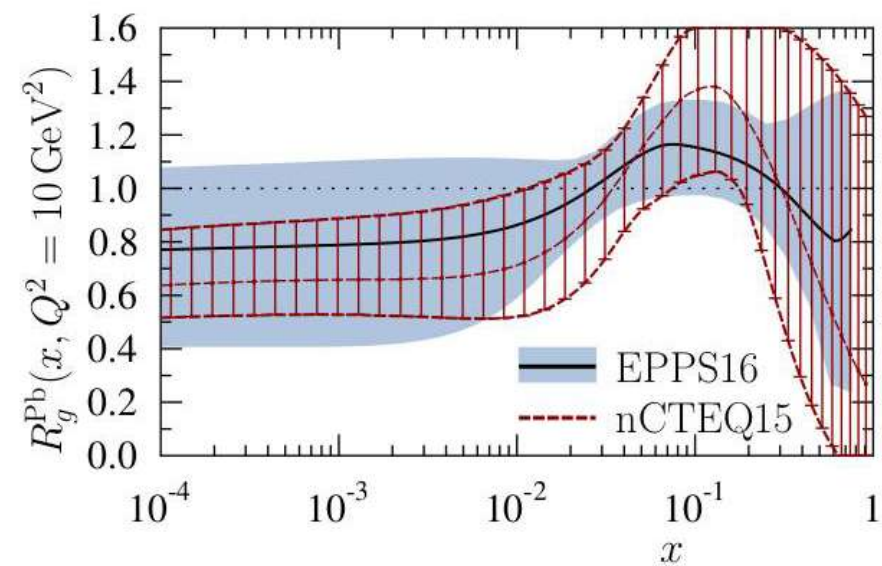
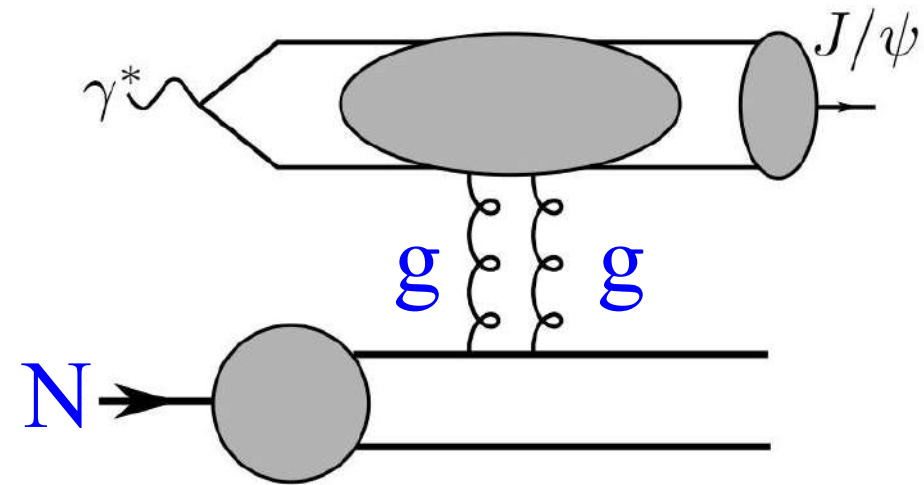
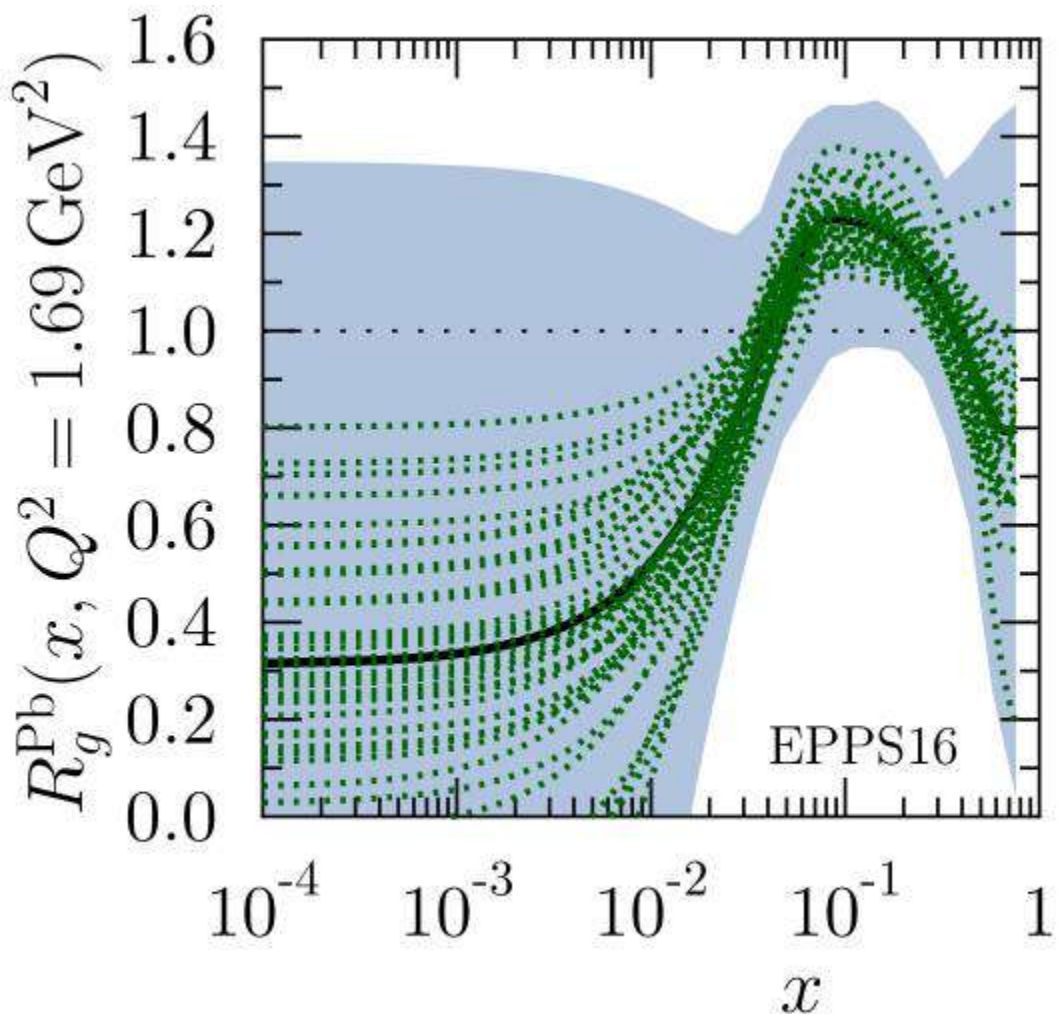
focus on gluon

Gluon PDF

1) J/Psi Production
&

2) Semi-Inclusive Hadron Production

Nuclear Gluon PDF
Large uncertainties
Strong shadowing at small x



Caution: EPPS16 errors are probably more realistic at small x than nCTEQ15

nNNPDF provide complementary approach

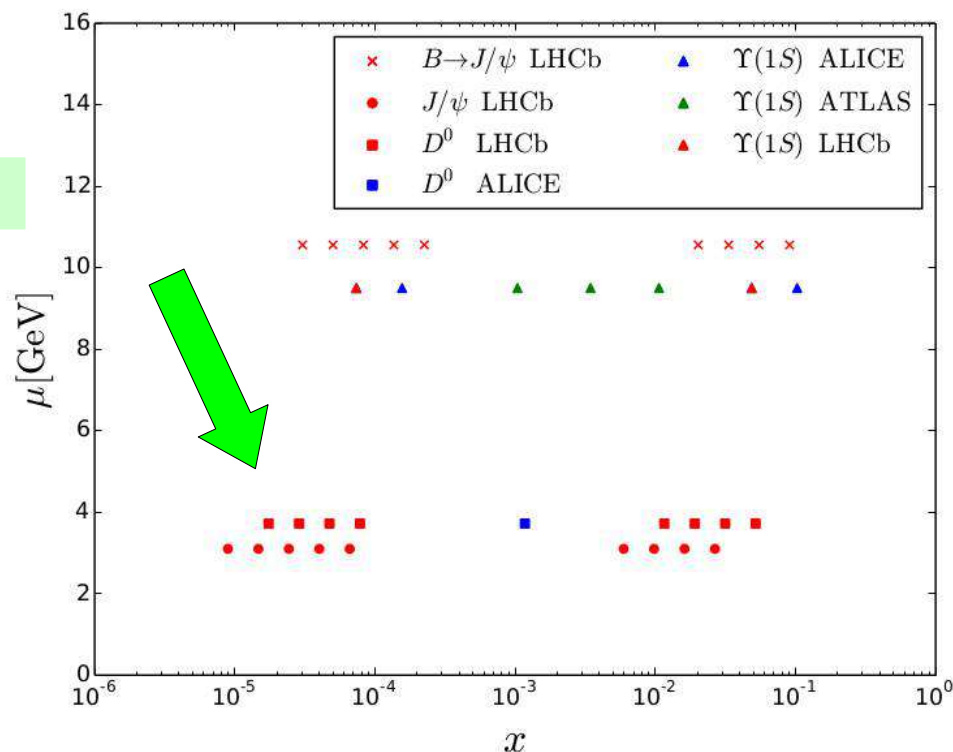
Small- x gluon from pPb LHC heavy-flavour data

[PRL 121, 052004 (2018)]

	D^0	J/ψ	$B \rightarrow J/\psi$	$\Upsilon(1S)$
μ_0	$\sqrt{4M_{D^0}^2 + P_{T,D^0}^2}$	$\sqrt{M_{J/\psi}^2 + P_{T,J/\psi}^2}$	$\sqrt{4M_B^2 + \left(\frac{M_B}{M_{J/\psi}} P_{T,J/\psi}\right)^2}$	$\sqrt{M_{\Upsilon(1S)}^2 + P_{T,\Upsilon(1S)}^2}$
$p+p$ data	LHCb [1]	LHCb [2,3]	LHCb [2,3]	ALICE [4], ATLAS [5], CMS [6], LHCb [7,8]
R_{pPb} data	ALICE [9], LHCb [15]	ALICE [10,11], LHCb [16,12]	LHCb [12]	ALICE [13], ATLAS [14], LHCb [17]

Kusina
Lansberg
Schienbein
Shao

very small x



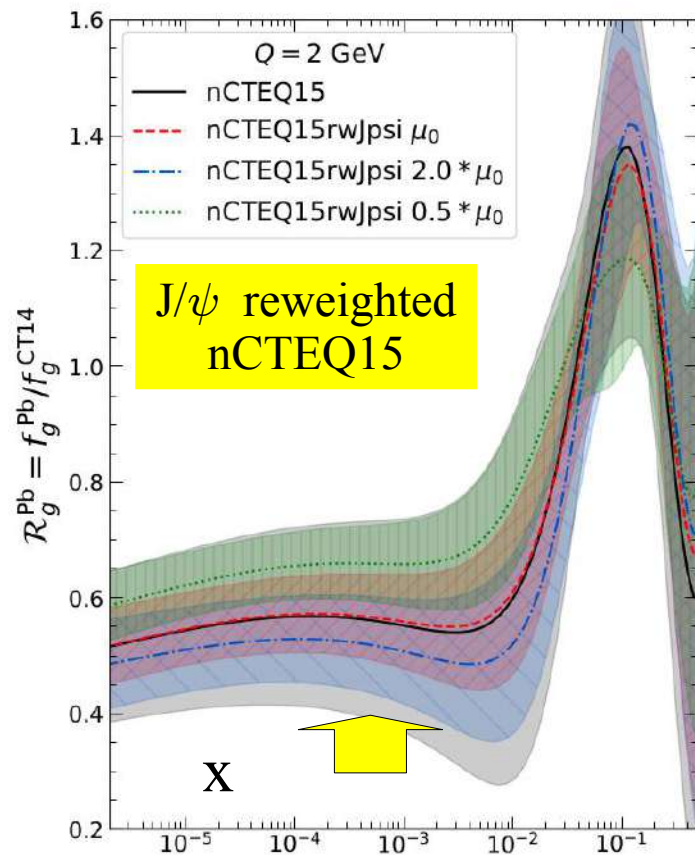
A. Kusina (INP PAN, Krakow)
Aussois Quarkonium & QCD meeting
joined session with GDR-QCD WG1
Aussois, 23 June 2021

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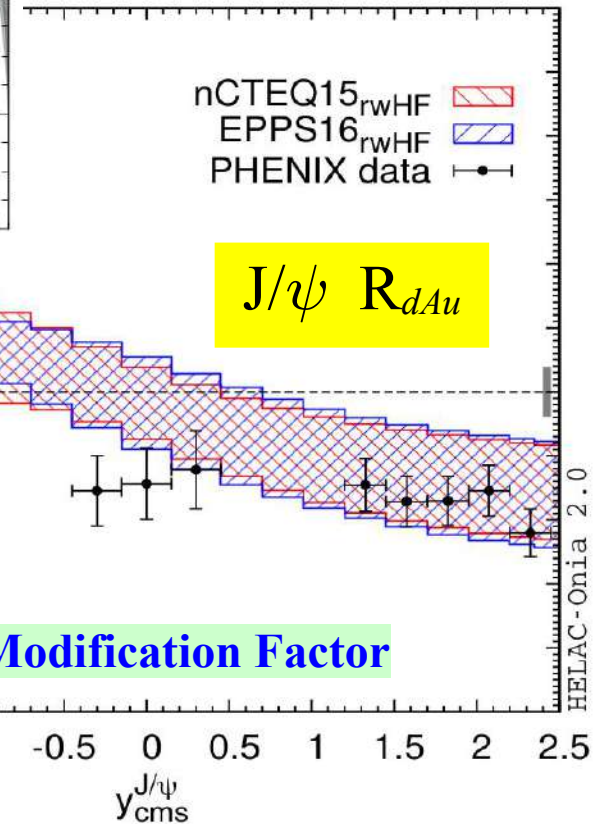
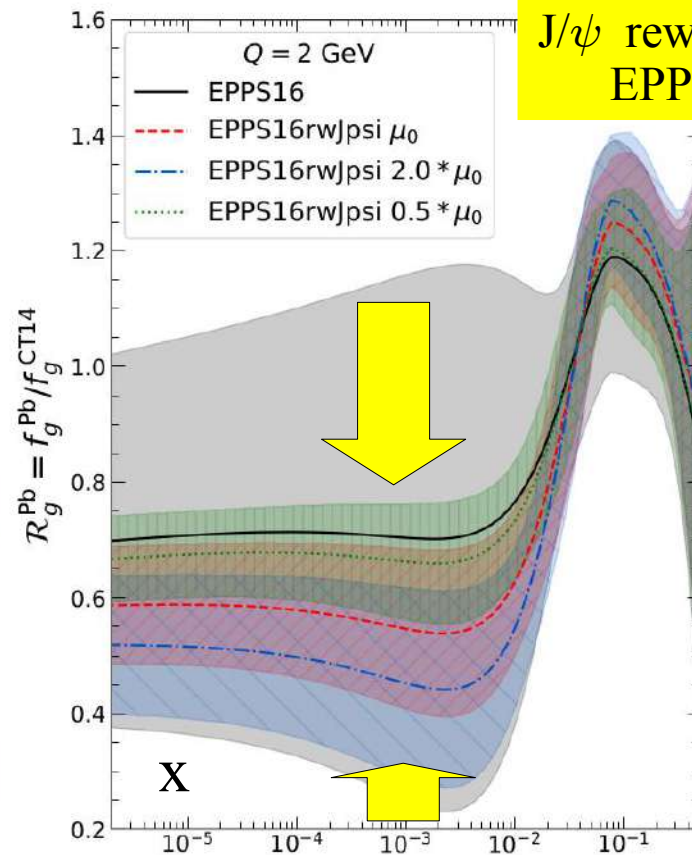
Expected nuclear effects on heavy quark(onium) production in pA collisions

- ▶ Nuclear modification of **PDFs**: **initial-state** effect
- ▶ **Energy loss** (w.r.t. pp collisions): **initial-state** or **final-state** effect
- ▶ **Break up** of the quarkonium in the **nuclear matter**: **final-state** effect
- ▶ **Break up** by **comoving particles**: **final-state** effect
- ▶ **Colour filtering** of intrinsic QQ pairs: **initial-state** effect
- ▶ ...

- ▶ We assume leading twist factorization is valid – **ONLY** modifications of PDFs are present → “shadowing-only” hypothesis.



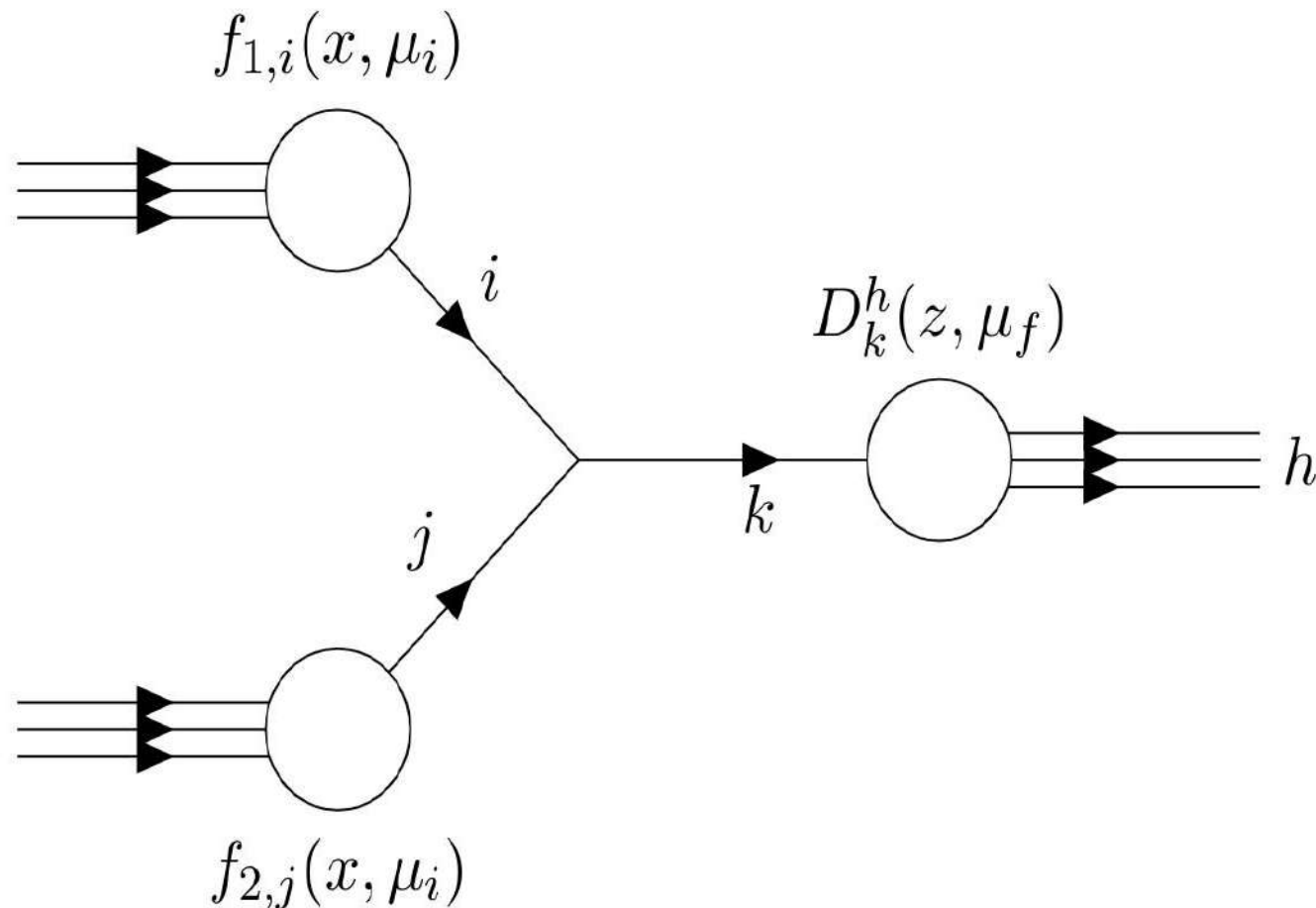
Nuclear Correction Ratio

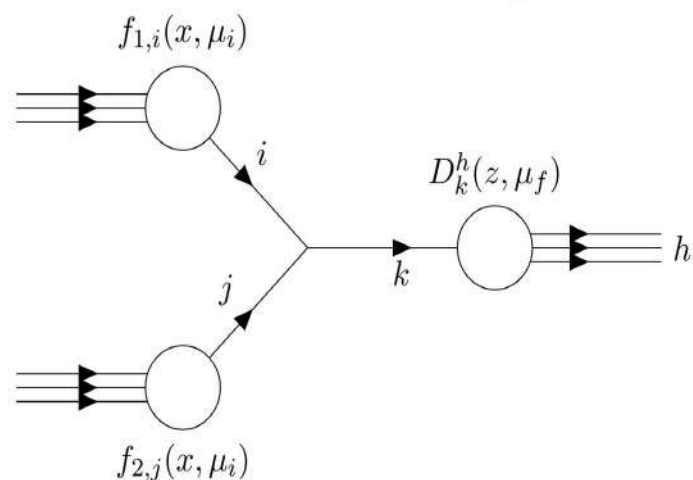


Nuclear Modification Factor

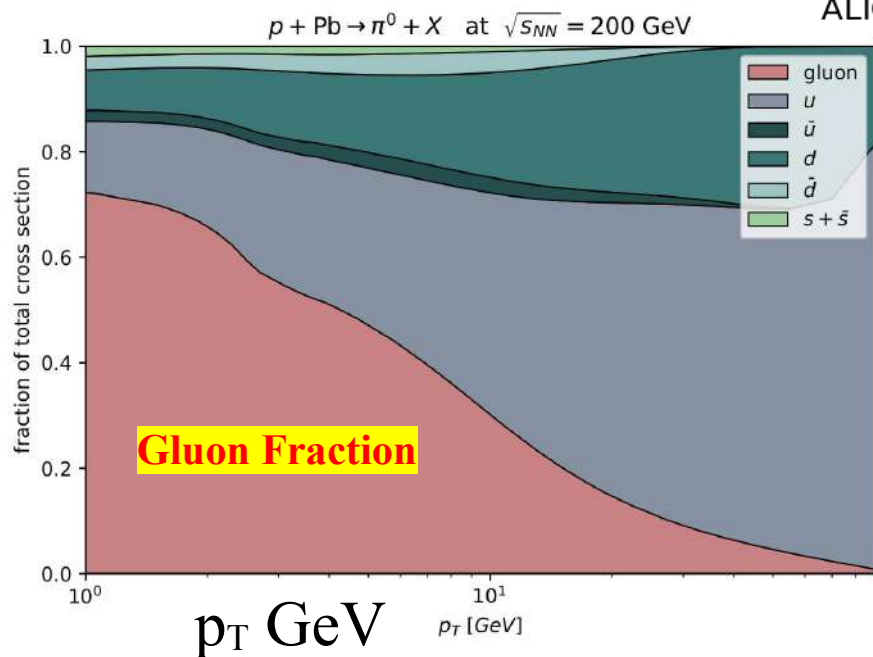
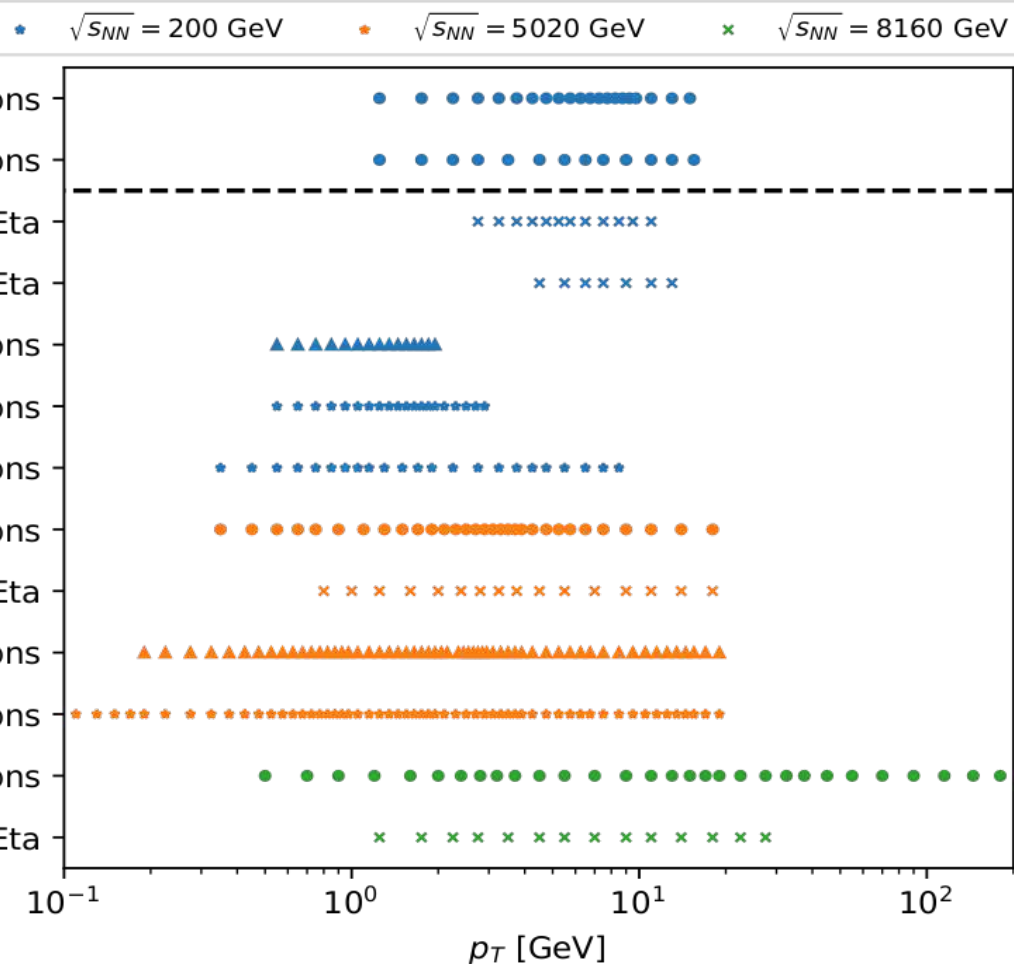
Heavy Flavor Data
provides significant constraints
on nuclear gluon

Semi-Inclusive Hadron Production



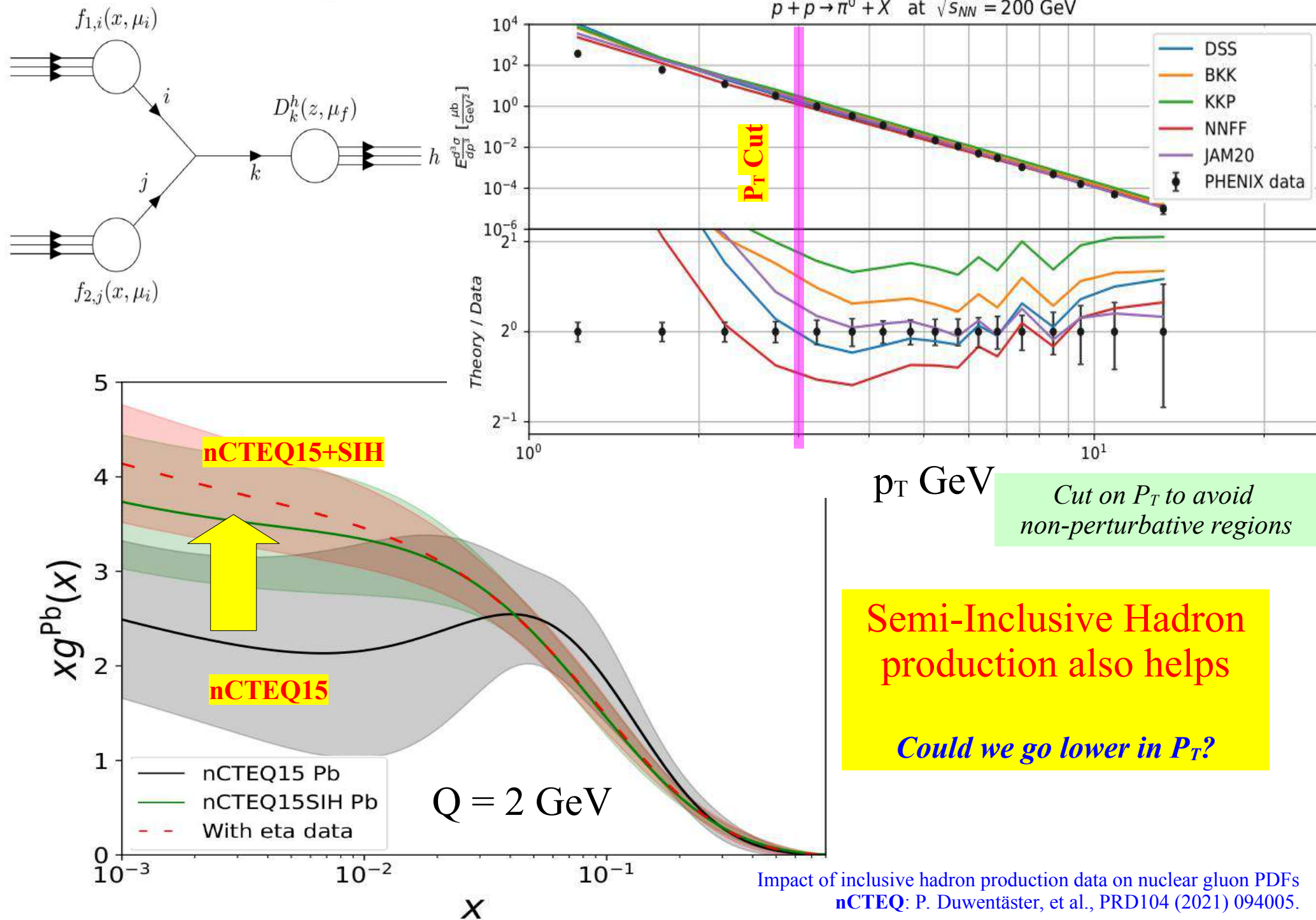


PHENIX Neutral Pions
 STAR Neutral Pions
 PHENIX Eta
 STAR Eta
 PHENIX Charged Kaons
 PHENIX Charged Pions
 STAR Charged Pions
 ALICE 5 TeV Neutral Pions
 ALICE 5 TeV Eta
 ALICE 5 TeV Charged Kaons
 ALICE 5 TeV Charged Pions
 ALICE 8 TeV Neutral Pions
 ALICE 8 TeV Eta

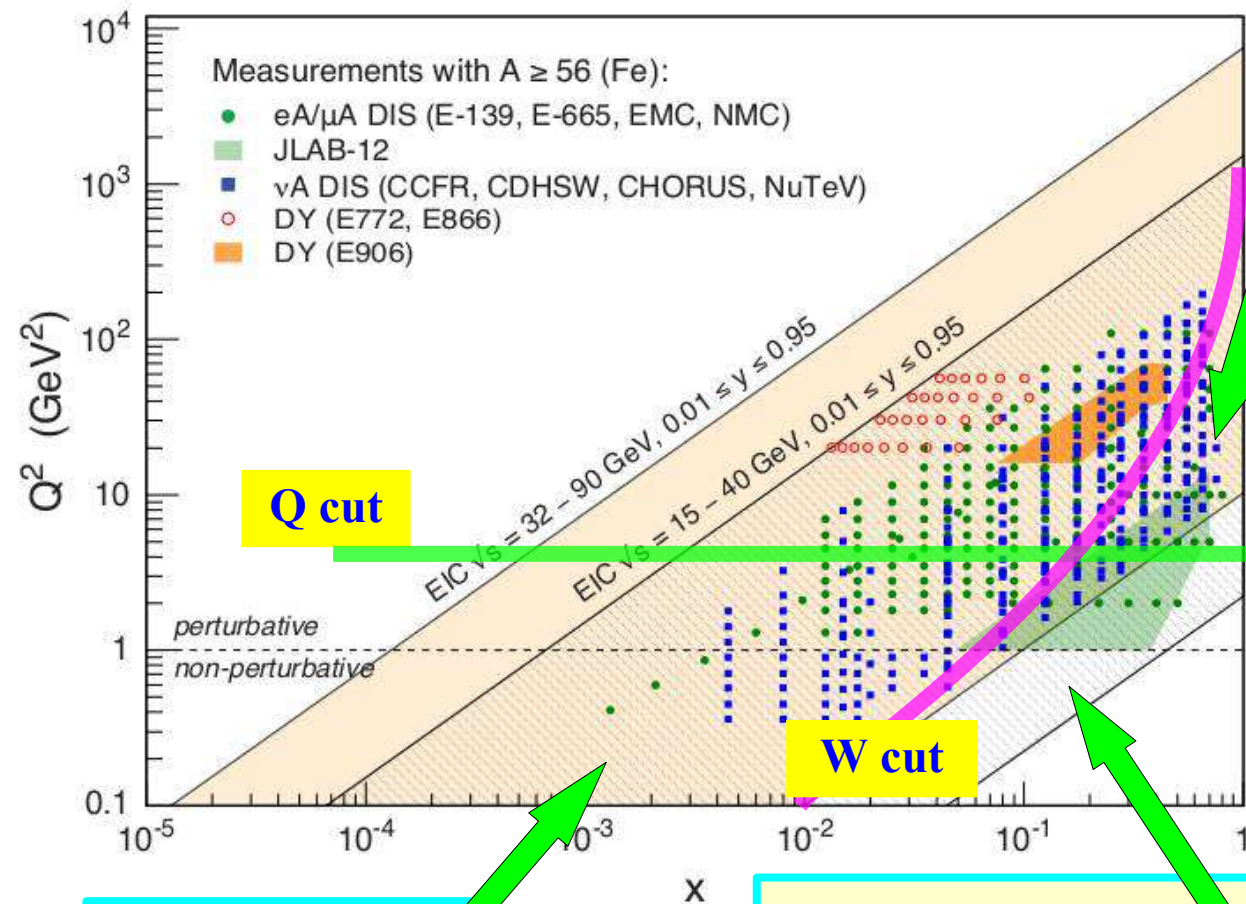


Low $P_T \Rightarrow$ Large gluon contribution

*Cut on P_T to avoid
non-perturbative regions*



CONCLUSIONS



High-x:

Nuclear PDFs: $x > 1$ allowed;
 impacts $F_2^{\text{Nuc}}/F_2^{\text{Iso}}$ in Fermi region
 Target Mass Corrections
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Low-x:

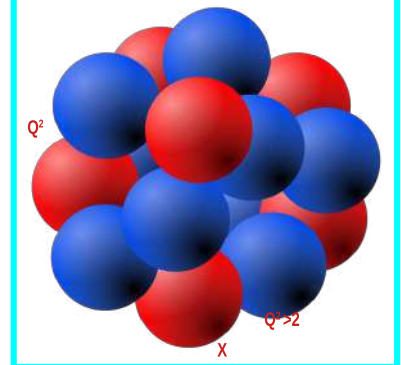
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Low- Q^2 :

Non-Perturbative interface
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 F_L at low Q^2 access to $g(x)$
 Run at multiple energies

JLab Data @ Hi-X Low- Q^2

extend nCTEQ framework for this region
 & prepare for EIC



... combine with complementary approaches (3D-PDFs, Lattice QCD) \Rightarrow "solve" QCD